

were due to unwise advice given by...
Certain details reaching here through...
possibly lending color to the rumor...
in Budapest with the object of per-
petrating the Horthy rule, or in com-
bination with the monarchist group
opposed to the Hapsburgs and desiring
the selection of some other King.

Terms of Abdication Discussed
STEINAMANGER, West Hungary, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Teleky and Count Andrássy, former Foreign Ministers, have been in debate a whole day here with former Emperor Charles on the conditions under which the latter would be willing to sign a formal abdication. It is said Charles is insisting that a stipulation of the validity of the claims of his son Otto shall be recognized and embodied in the Hungarian law.

Charles also demanded payment of the civil list due since October last, amounting to 150,000,000 kronen, and a liberal annual grant from the state. He was deposed formally by the National Assembly.

A double military cordon has been thrown around the house accomodating the former Emperor here, the soldiers allowing only persons with permission from Premier Teleky to pass inside. Charles is said to be feeling poorly and to have passed a sleepless night.

After the conference with the former Emperor Premier Teleky left for Budapest, but Count Andrássy is remaining here.

BUDAPEST, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—The countries neighbor to Hungary are watching with the most intense interest the events occurring in that country. It was learned to-day that the Rumanians are concentrating troops at Grosswardein, on the Hun-
garian border, and at Temesvar, in the south, to be ready in case armed interference should be necessary.

The Jugo-Slavs, who have mobilized five divisions, crossed the Hungarian frontier at several points, but withdrew yesterday. The Jugo-Slav diplo-
matic representative here, M. Milojewich, is said to have told the authori-
ties: "Our question is, will Charles de-
part within twenty-four or forty-eight hours?"

Regent Horthy to-day sent a wireless message to King Alfonso of Spain, inquiring if preparations had been made for the reception of former Em-
peror Charles in Spain.

The Austrian government was also sounded as to whether it was willing to pass Charles freely through Austria, the latter country to take responsibility for his safety. If Austria re-
fuses the Regent plans to remove the ex-Emperor to Spain in a Hungarian military airplane.

LONDON, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris to-day says it is reported that the former Emperor Charles has rallied to the Hungarian troops after having fled from Budapest.

**Paris Concedes Charles
A Chance to Win Throne**

**Conspiracy to Restore Former
Emperor Regarded as More
Substantial Than It Seemed**

Special Cable to The Tribune

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PARIS, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—Messages from Switzerland late this evening say that members of the entourage of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary are confident that he will remain in Hungary as King. French official circles have no confirmation of the report that the former Emperor, said to have fled to Hungary by surrounding countries, threatening war unless Charles is expelled.

It appears even possible that the plot to restore the former Emperor is deeper than at first believed. He is now credited with having a fighting chance to succeed. One dispatch says that to-morrow Charles will be back in Budapest at the head of his army.

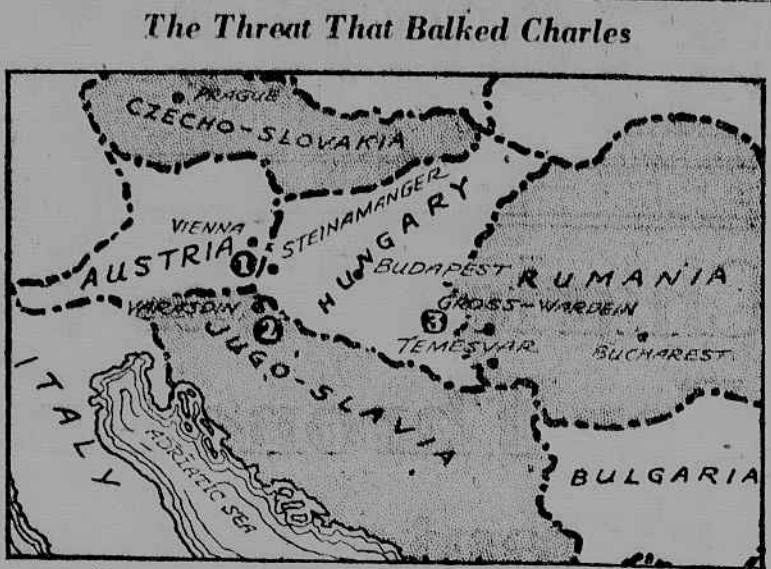
All the interested Allied powers have declared that they will stand by their refusal to permit a Hapsburg to return to the Hungarian throne, but it is impossible to say that some one has not been tampering with the machinery that should put force behind this refusal.

Even if the ultimatum from Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Italy is ultimately forthcoming, it would still not be too late for a country like France to intervene and offer mediation.

In such a circumstance, France would be forced into difficulties by having the precedent established in the case of Constantine of Greece cited in favor of allowing Charles to assume the Hungarian throne.

The latest reports reaching Paris from Budapest say that the peasants as well as the army and officials of the present Hungarian government are allied in the movement to restore Charles. The belief in Paris is that if a plebiscite were taken on this matter it would be overwhelmingly favorable to him.

Both Czechoslovakia and Rumania are allies of France and probably would not carry their reported military



The members of the "Little Entente" whose opposition prevented the return of Charles to the Hungarian throne, are indicated by dot shading. Charles has been at Steinamanger (1). Jugo-Slav troops were concentrated at Varasdin (2) and Rumanian forces at Grosswardein (3) and Temesvar to prevent his return.

action very far against Hungary unless advised to do so from Paris. Even Italy and Jugo-Slavia, it is said, might be persuaded by interested parties not to take the matter of Charles's return too seriously.

The events of the next few days therefore may possibly show that Charles's return is far from the feather-brained action that it was first represented to be in Paris.

Charles Regarded as Anti-German
Generally speaking, France would have no objection to Charles as King of Hungary and would regard his return to power an anti-German victory. Presumably Charles would follow the policies laid down by the present Hungarian government in its friendliness toward France and in its anti-Bolshevik attitude. France, therefore, has nothing to fear and perhaps something to gain by the restoration of a Hapsburg.

Le Temps this evening realizes that the people may think that the French mission is at the bottom of the Hungarian plan and answers: "France is above all insinuation and already has done what is necessary to establish the truth."

Le Temps affirms that Premier Briand yesterday sent a circular telegram to France's diplomatic representatives abroad declaring that the French government had clearly shown its opposition to a return of the Hapsburgs and fully approved the act of the Allied commissioners in Budapest in warning the Hungarian government once more as to the attitude of the Allies.

Le Temps also says that the Italian Ambassador, who called at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday, received these same assurances from the French government.

**"All Is Well," Is Message
Of Charles to His Wife**

GENEVA, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—"All is well," a telegram received last night by former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary from ex-Emperor Charles.

The message was dispatched from Steinamanger, on the frontier between Austria and Hungary, where the presence of the former ruler was last reported.

ROME, March 31.—Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, has been informed by the Hungarian Minister to Italy that Admiral Horthy, Hungarian Regent, desires to keep his word, which was given the Allies, not to allow the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary.

**Rats Eat Paper Money,
So They Put Poison in It**

Arsenic on Notes Stops Destruction of Huge Sums Hoarded in Hungary

BUDAPEST, March 31.—Government officials who directed that an arsenious compound be used in the printing of Hungarian currency aimed a knock-out blow at the rat which has cultivated a taste for paper money. Peasants in the commune of Soroksar, near this city, have found the money a first class poison.

Repeated seizures of bank deposits recently had aroused the suspicions of the peasants and they began hoarding their money in their cellars in preference to intrusting it to banks. The money seems to have attracted hordes of migrant gray rats, and it is claimed currency having a face value of 150,000,000 kronen was destroyed.

Many rats giving rich promise of future pill of depredation died from the effects of the coloring matter in the money, however, and the rats are alleged to have taken alarm and to have left the village in a body.

Viviani and Lodge Confer On War Debt

Continued from page one

"I have accepted the mission with which the government of my country has honored me," M. Viviani said, "with a deeper joy, as by intrusting me with the mandate of bringing to President Harding the wishes which friendly France forms for him and for his Administration. I could have the opportunity through you to hail America—all America."

I came here in other times, tragical and dark, which, however, shine for me with all the enthusiasm projected by the past.

"You may imagine the sacred emotion which I felt when returning among you. Let me express to you this emotion in my message."

"Never America, all America, will know the gratitude of my country for her."

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from North to South on this magnificent land, where all races and creeds are splendidly and harmoniously mingled, our minds find anew the generous sons and the valiant daughters to whom we owe so great a debt."

"Nothing will ever break the ties of the heart which while to your Republic France, France who has suffered so much for right, who asks only for justice and who hopes for the salvation of humanity through a better world."

The statement, which was headed "Message of his excellency, M. René Viviani, former Premier of France, envoy extraordinary of the French Republic to the President of the United States," was regarded as clearing up for the first time officially the precise status under which the French official was received by the American government.

State Department officials have said that the former French Premier presented no formal credentials upon his reception by the State Department, but was received with the verbal introduction of Ambassador Gassner as a special envoy of France.

**Jilted Youth Shoots Girl
In Street; Tries Suicide**

"You'll marry me or no one!" exclaimed a man walking up Eighth Avenue, near 111th Street, with a young woman last night.

As he spoke he drew a revolver and fired. His companion dropped, shot through the abdomen. The youth raised the revolver to his temple and pulled the trigger again. The bullet went through the brim of his hat and he fired another shot, which went wild. Then he fled, with a yelling crowd at his heels.

Joseph Schasfeld, of 206 East Seventy-fifth Street lifted the victim into his automobile and took her to the Woman's Hospital. A patrolman who was under the impression that the man who had fired the shots was escaping in the automobile, gave chase in another car. While he wasted time in this vain pursuit the fugitive eluded the crowd and disappeared.

The young woman was still conscious when she reached the hospital, but physicians said her wound was mortal. She is Lucy Rochfelder, of 264 West 118th Street. She charged that Sidney Martinus, of 1064 Amsterdam Avenue, was the man who shot her. She had refused to marry him, she said. Her aunt, Mary Hoch, with whom she lives, said that she had had a premonition that evil would befall her niece last night.

German Plants Resume Work As Revolt Ebbs

American Troopers in Coblenz Sector Break Up Red Gathering on Call From the Burgomaster

Rebel Documents Seized

Papers Show Complete Military Organization and Reveal Names of Leaders

By Wireless to The Tribune
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BERLIN, March 31.—The Communist insurrection in Germany apparently is subsiding rapidly. In only a few places is fighting continuing. Factories are resuming work with full forces.

In the Ruhr district, while the general situation is much improved, a number of explosions or attempts to blow up buildings and bridges have occurred.

Rhine dispatches say the troops holding the Cologne bridgehead have been refused to prevent the Reds from entering the occupied territory. An American detachment in an auto truck was sent to Wirsigen, in the Coblenz sector, at the Burgomaster's request, to break up a Communist gathering.

Communists broke into the Weser shipyard near Bremen and raked fires from the furnaces, causing a partial suspension of work, but the independent Socialist workmen prevented further interference by the Reds.

Red Headquarters Captured
The province of Saxony is almost completely quiet, but between Halle and Leipzig the remnants of the Red army hold several villages. The police succeeded in capturing in Halle the headquarters of the whole Red movement.

A huge volume of documents was seized, and these will play an important role in the forthcoming trials. Abundant evidence was found showing a complete military organization of Communists, with commanders in Saxony towns and villages who are under orders to distribute arms among the Communists when the word is given.

The captured papers, it is asserted, implicate most of the Communist leaders in Germany. The Halle headquarters worked under directions from the Dresden organization, whose commander has been arrested.

Clergymen Seized as Hostages
Among the hostages taken by the Reds in the province of Saxony were many clergymen, many of whom were maltreated. The Communists also impressed workmen into the Red army with threats of instant death.

There are already indications of defections in the Communist party. At Hamburg prominent Communists have announced their withdrawal from the party.

Berlin is quiet. Work in the factories has been resumed and the government has withdrawn the barred wire entanglements with which Wilhelmstrasse was cut off Monday night.

**Phelan's 'Japanese Peril'
Warning Stirs a Storm**

Japanese in California are increasing at such a rate that in ninety years the number of Japanese born each year in the state will be greater than the number of Americans. James D. Phelan, of California, former United States Senator, told the Economic Club last night at the Hotel Astor. He asserted that Japanese immigration "is already a menace, but the rest of the country has not accepted this view until Japan herself has become a menace."

Mr. Phelan's remarks provoked opposition from other speakers. Earl S. Parker, secretary of the American League of Justice, declared that the

Japanese question was being stirred up by candidates for political office. He said he had challenged Mr. Phelan to a public debate on the question, that the latter had replied he could not accept because of his dignity as a Senator, and that Californians last November "had relieved him of that dignity."

Mr. Phelan said that after listening to speeches by Theodore Roosevelt, dis-
cussing the East and West, Bureau, Mr. Parker and Henry W. Taft, who had preceded him, he "understood how propaganda was reaping a harvest of pro-Japanese sentiment in the East."

Mr. Iyengar contended that most of the statements made against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast were untrue. Mr. Taft declared that talk of war with Japan was due to "college professors writing books on the subject with sensational titles and bellicose predictions."

Christopher Stoddard, author of "The Rising Tide of Color," defended California's attitude. Ogden L. Mills presided.

**Murder Victim Found
With Tongue Cut Out**

A man believed to be an Italian was found dead last night in Forest Park, Queens, with his tongue cut out and laid at his feet.

A woman gathering dandelion greens discovered the body near the main drive on the North Avenue side of the park in the afternoon, but did not inform the police until her husband came home late in the evening and advised her to do so.

Numerous deep gashes in the body and several fractures led the police to believe that the man had been killed with a hatchet or an ax. The ground in the vicinity was torn up as if by a struggle. A slip of paper in one of the pockets was inscribed "Tony Mirio Billi di Mazara."

**Weeks Accepts Japanese
Invitation for Wood**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 31.—In behalf of the Philippine Islands, Secretary of War Weeks today accepted the invitation of the Japanese government for the American officials to visit Japan during their stay in the Far East.

The invitation was conveyed to the Secretary by Ambassador Shidehara through the State Department. The Japanese Ambassador was instructed by the Japanese government to express the desire of the Nipponese government that the Americans should come to Japan at some time during their stay in the East.

\$1,000,000 for Wellesley
One million dollars has been subscribed by 5,000 graduates, or one-time students, to the Wellesley College \$2,700,000 semi-centennial fund. Miss Elsie Goddard, executive chairman of the fund, announced here to-day. Delayed gifts from the remaining 4,000 alumni, whose aid will be asked during the campaign is extended to the public, are expected to swell the total which represents the first college of canvassing.

As outlined by the trustees of the college, the immediate needs to be met by the fund include \$2,000,000 to endow salary increases for the faculty, \$100,000 for faculty housing, \$300,000 for the first of a group of buildings to house the freshmen on the campus and \$300,000 for a student-alumnae building.

**Panama Reappoints American
Fiscal Agent at U. S. Request**

PANAMA, March 31.—Addison T. Ruan, an American, has been reappointed fiscal agent for Panama for a two-year term, beginning with February 28, when his first term as adviser expired. Mr. Ruan has been acting temporarily throughout the Costa Rican crisis and during the deadlock which resulted from the demission of President Porras to appoint a Panamanian to succeed him. The United States desired the appointment of an American.

Harding Will Help Hospitals For Veterans

President Sends Letter Read at Mass Meeting Pledging All Possible Steps to Furnish Needed Relief

Single Bureau Is Urged

Galbraith Favored to Head Work; Mrs. Robinson Unable to Serve on Board

President Harding promised hearty cooperation with the organizations engaged in an effort to obtain adequate provision for wounded and disabled soldiers of the late war, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the late Theodore Roosevelt, which was read at the mass meeting held last night at Town Hall under National Security League auspices for the purpose of arousing public opinion in that direction.

Major Herbert Barry, of the 27th Division, was chairman of the meeting, which was one of the largest ever held in the hall, and among the speakers were Mrs. Robinson, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Assistant Secretary of War; Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, of the American Legion hospitalization committee, and Colonel S. W. Galbraith, president of the American Legion.

Text of Harding's Letter
President Harding's letter, which was read by Mrs. Robinson, was as follows:

"My dear Mrs. Robinson: I am returning herewith a letter addressed to you by Major Barry. I had meant to write previously, but I assume you had evidence of my straightening out unsatisfactory situations relative to the government's care and treatment of its wounded service men."

"I have taken steps to make a painstaking inquiry into the question. Meanwhile I have had a representative very busy finding out what accommodations the government has for the care of these men, and we are soon to bring various departments into a coordinated effort to furnish hospital accommodations such as the immediate situation requires. I am sure the Administration plans to do all possible to the end that these men be given every consideration which a gratified government must owe them. Moreover, I am very anxious to start upon a firm foundation in dealing with the matter. This is a problem which the government will be carrying on for a full half-century or more. It is important that our start be right in every way."

"I hope you are going to find yourself able to serve on the committee, which I have had the honor to appoint."

Regrets She Cannot Serve
After reading the letter Mrs. Robinson announced that she regretted being unable to serve on the commission because of trouble with her eyes. Declaring that she believed with the late Colonel Roosevelt in brevity of speech where important matters were involved, Mrs. Robinson advocated coordination of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the Public Health Service and the Vocational Training Bureau, which

three organizations are charged with care of the wounded and disabled soldiers, under one head. She nominated Colonel Galbraith as the man best fitted for the post.

Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright said: "I am an American propagandist. The debt to the American soldiers has not been paid. The government has failed in liquidating the debt it owes these men. One of the first concerns of this Administration will be to see that the debt is paid in full. I agree with Mrs. Robinson that the three departments she mentions should be coordinated. I also advocate the appointment of Colonel Galbraith as head of the combined bodies."

Colonel Galbraith in a brief speech said: "The war is not over. It will not be over until the wounded men and disabled have been properly cared for."

Million Men Quit British Coal Mines

Continued from page one

would yield, but late in the afternoon the miners' executive committee broke up and went home without reporting further or seeking new negotiations. Premier Lloyd George got in touch with the Board of Trade by telephone late in the afternoon to learn whether any turn had come in the controversy, but he did not come back to the city.

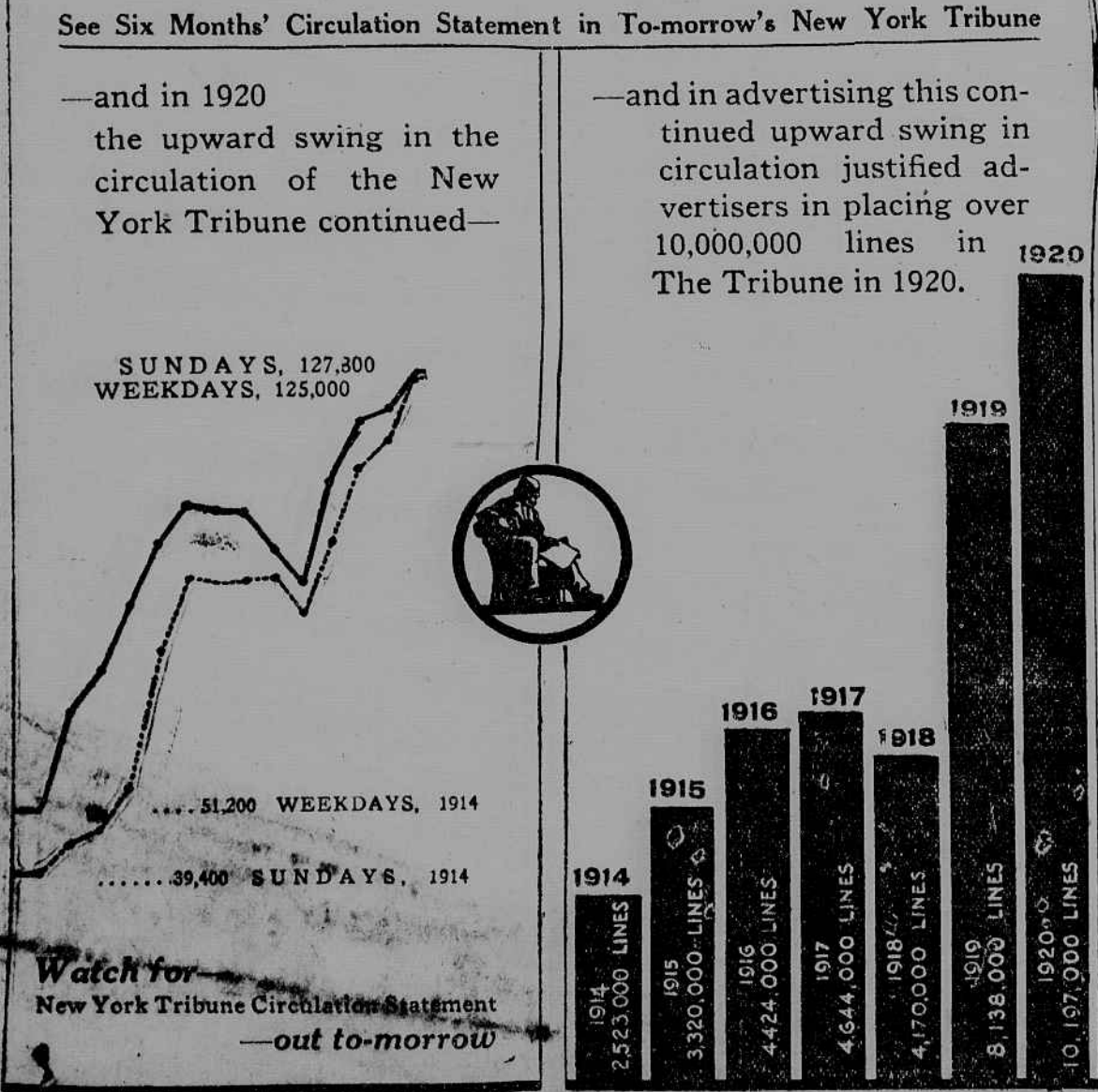
The miners are in a far less advantageous position to maintain a strike than they were last fall. Their strike benefit funds were greatly reduced by the long drain on them at that time. This situation has been aggravated by the announcement by the Ministry of Labor that if the miners go out they will not be allowed to draw the allowance of \$5 a week paid by the government to unemployed men.

The war-time regulations that are being revived call for economies in fuel, light and power. The export of coal stopped at 10 o'clock to-night, and at midnight the local economies became effective. Within a week there will be cuts in street lighting and train services, and the use of coal for domestic purposes will be under rigid control that will direct the supplies on hand to the essential industries.

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